

Double Imputation Scale

References Cited

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5,224,862	July, 1993	Sullivan	434/129
5,529,308	June, 1995	Masakayan	273/243

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of religious instruction, and presenting the gospel.

BACKGROUND

In soteriology, double imputation is the doctrine where the Christian's sins are imputed to Christ, and Christ's righteousness is imputed to the Christian. Often in the presentation of the gospel the concept of double imputation is ignored. More often, a single imputation is presented where simply the Christian's sins are imputed to Christ. Failure to grasp the doctrine of double imputation can result in the person not having a biblical view of assurance. Sadly in many cases, both double and single imputation are not properly understood, and a "salvation by works" is actually taught (i.e. if your good deeds outweigh your evil deeds you go to heaven)

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows the balance in the initial condition.

FIG. 2 shows the effect of using good works to negate sin.

FIG. 3 shows that good works done without Christ are the same as sin.

FIG. 4 shows that Christ's Righteousness is more than adequate to negate our sin.

FIG. 5 shows the final condition of the person who comes to Christ.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Before explaining in detail the present invention, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, since the invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also it is to be

understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not limitation.

Throughout the process the instructor, or teacher, will manipulate the balance, the masses, and the cross to achieve the configurations in the five figures.

FIG.1 shows the balance in the initial condition. The balance has an object representing sin on one side such that the balance is clearly tilted toward the side with the object. This represents the person without Christ. He has the weight of his own sins, as well as "original sin" on his balance. His condition is hopeless.

FIG. 2 shows the effect of good works on the balance. The object (or objects) representing "good works" must be of less mass than the object representing sin.

FIG. 3 shows that good works are often done for the wrong motives. Good works done with evil motive are, in fact, sin and belong on the side of the balance with the object representing sin.

FIG. 4 shows the immediate effect of the person coming to Christ. Christ's righteousness is imputed to the sinner and is of sufficient weight to cancel out the effects of all sin.

FIG. 5 shows the final condition of the person coming to Christ. Not only has Christ's righteousness been imputed to the sinner, but all the person's sins have been imputed to Christ, and are on the cross, having been paid for in full by Christ's finished work on the cross.

In fact, the conditions depicted in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 occur simultaneously, but are shown in two steps to aid in the student's understanding.

While it will be apparent that the preferred embodiment of the invention herein disclosed is well calculated to fulfill the objects above-stated, it will be appreciated that the invention is susceptible to modifications, variation and change without departing from the proper scope or fair meaning of the subjoined claims.